FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION SOL REVIEW QUIZ**

Answer all of the questions below in preparation from the US-VA History SOL Test, which will be administered on June 2nd, 2016.

***Past SOL Questions:***

“That on the first day of January…on thousand eight hundred and sixty three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.”

**\_\_\_\_\_1. This statement was issued by –**

A. Robert E. Lee

B. Andrew Johnson

C. Ulysses S. Grant

D. Abraham Lincoln

“Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal… that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the Earth.”

**\_\_\_\_\_2. This quote comes from what period in United States history?**

A. Civil War

B. Revolutionary War

C. Nationalist Era

D. Reconstruction Era

**\_\_\_\_\_3. During the Civil War, which major event occurred at Appomattox Court House?**

A. The South divided into two sections.

B. The Union declared war on the

South.

C. The Army of Northern Virginia

surrendered.

D. The North gained control of the

Mississippi River.

\*Daily News\*

**3. Abraham Lincoln Elected President**

\*Daily News\*

**1. Emancipation Proclamation Issued**

\*Daily News\*

**2. South Carolina Secedes**

\*Daily News\*

**4.Confrontation Occurs at Fort Sumter**

**\_\_\_\_\_4. In which order did the events in these headlines occur?**

A. 2, 1, 3, 4

B. 3, 2, 4, 1

C. 3, 4, 2, 1

D. 4, 2, 3, 1

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Following the Civil War, which event was most responsible for speeding westward migration?**

A. Immigration from southern Europe.

B. Completion of the Transcontinental

Railroad.

C. Emancipation of slaves in the South.

D. Elimination of federal military

forces.

**The Compromise of 1877**

* Southern Democrats support electoral college vote.
* Military occupation of the South is ended.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**??our text here**

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Which of the following completes the list?**

A. impeachment of Andrew Johnson

B. Emancipation Proclamation

C. End of Jim Crow era

D. Conclusion of Reconstruction

**\_\_\_\_\_7. In 1896, the Supreme Court ruled in *Plessy V. Ferguson* that –**

A. Congress did not have the authority

to levy an income tax.

B. labor strikes which caused hardships

for Americans were unconstitutional.

C. separate but equal facilities for

African Americans were legal.

D. American Indians (First Americans)

must reside on reservations.

“So you’re the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war!”

* **President Abraham Lincoln, 1862**

**\_\_\_\_\_8. President Lincoln was speaking to –**

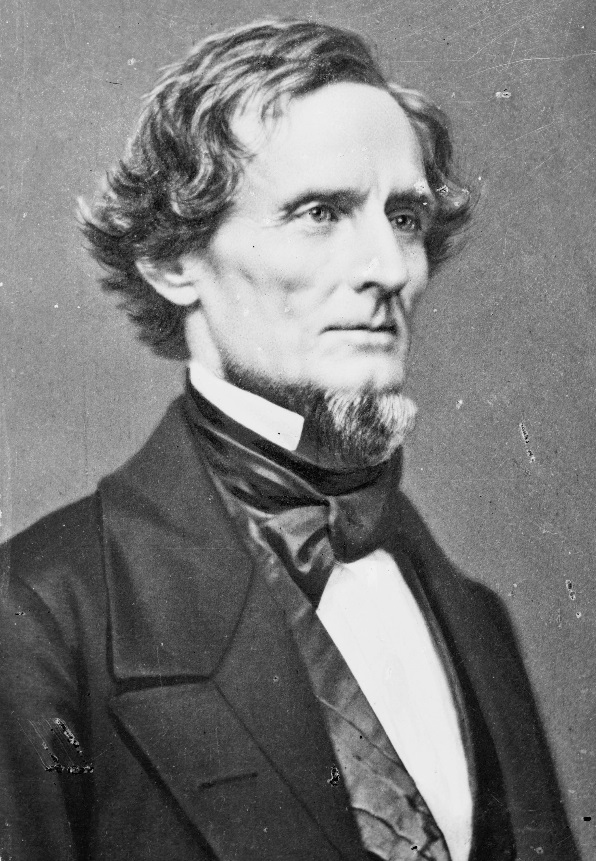
A. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

B. Sojourner Truth

C. Harriet Tubman

D. Harriet Beecher Stowe

**Jefferson Davis**



**\_\_\_\_\_9. Which role did this person play in the nation’s history?**

A. leader in the Texas Revolution

B. Justice on the Supreme Court

C. General in the Mexican-American

War

D. President of the Confederate States

of America

**Post-Civil War Accomplishments of** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**?**

**\_\_\_\_\_10. Which leader is described in this diagram?**

A. Ulysses S. Grant

B. Abraham Lincoln

C. Robert E. Lee

D. Jefferson Davis

**\_\_\_\_\_11. The Battle of Fort Sumter was a significant event in Civil War history because it was the first –**

A. Confederate defeat during the Civil

War.

B. conflict that included African-

American soldiers.

C. time British soldiers fought alongside

Union troops.

D. military confrontation of the Civil

War.

**1 2 3 4**

**Congress Passes New Civil Rights Laws**

**Radical Republicans Rise to Power**

**The Civil War Ends**

**\_\_\_\_\_12. The assassination of President Abraham Lincoln belongs in which section of the timeline?**

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Between 1840 and 1880, the personal income of Southern people declined rapidly. What accounts for this negative economic trend?**

A. Eastern European immigration

B. The Transcontinental Railroad

C. Jim Crow laws

D. The Civil War



**Richmond, Virginia**

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Which effect of the Civil War on the South is illustrated by this photograph?**

A. industrial pollution

B. economic devastation

C. political corruption

D. agricultural destruction

**\_\_\_\_\_15. In the Gettysburg Address, President Abraham Lincoln *rejected* the idea that the country was –**

A. a federation of sovereign states

B. a society based on equality

C. committed to unity at any cost

D. founded on democratic ideals

**\_\_\_\_\_16. The Battle of Gettysburg was a significant event of the Civil War because it –**

A. caused states to secede from the

Union.

B. was the opening conflict of the war.

C. forced the surrender of the South.

D. was the turning point of the war.

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Which man was a United States Senator who became the leader of the Confederacy?**

A. Robert E. Lee

B. Jefferson Davis

C. Nat Turner

D. Stonewall Jackson

“With malice towards none; with charity for all … let us strive to bind up the nation’s wounds…”

* **Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address**

**\_\_\_\_\_18. This statement expressed President Lincoln’s plans for –**

A. creating a strategy for Union victory.

B. eliminating “Jim Crow” laws.

C. convincing Congress to end slavery.

D. readmitting the Confederate states.

**\_\_\_\_\_19. One major economic impact of the Civil War was the –**

A. emergence of the South as a

manufacturing center.

B. increase in the number of laborers

relocating to the South.

C. strengthening of the North and

Midwest industrial regions.

D. increase in tariffs imposed on French

and British goods.

**\_\_\_\_\_20. The leader of the Union forces at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Cold Harbor, and Appomattox Court House – who received the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9th, 1865 – ending the war – was:**

A. William Tecumseh Sherman

B. George B. McClellan

C. Ambrose Burnside

**Complete the Matching Section in the Column to the Right – 2 Points Each**

D. Ulysses S. Grant

**A. The Emancipation Proclamation**

**B. The Gettysburg Address**

**C. Fort Sumter**

**D. Gettysburg**

**E. Appomattox Court House**

**F. Yorktown**

**G. 13th Amendment**

**H. 14th Amendment**

**I. 15th Amendment**

**J. Frederick Douglass**

\_\_\_\_\_21. This ***amendment*** ended slavery in the United States permanently.

\_\_\_\_\_22. Americans won their independence in 1781 after this Revolutionary War battle.

\_\_\_\_\_23. This ***amendment*** granted citizenship to all natural born Americans – except Indians.

\_\_\_\_\_24. This Union victory was the turning point in the Civil War – and Lee’s fatal error.

\_\_\_\_\_25. This executive order of the President freed all of the slaves in the Confederacy.

\_\_\_\_\_26. African-American men gained the right to vote when this ***amendment*** was ratified.

\_\_\_\_\_27. The Civil War ended here, when Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army.

\_\_\_\_\_28. Lincoln redefined the meaning of the Civil War in this brief address, dedicating a national cemetery in Pennsylvania.

\_\_\_\_\_29. The first shots of the Civil War were fired here, by Confederate forces.

\_\_\_\_\_30. He encouraged Lincoln to allow African American soldiers to fight, and demanded suffrage for freedmen.